

REMARKS

Claims 1-44 are pending in the application. All claims stand rejected. Claims 1-44 stand provisionally rejected under the judicial-doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting based on co-pending Application No. 08/766,607. Claims 1-44 also stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Wilska in view of Takahara. Reconsideration and further consideration are respectfully requested.

Regarding Double Patenting Rejection

The Applicants again request that the double patenting rejection be placed in abeyance until the claims are otherwise allowed.

Regarding Rejections Under Section 103

The rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are traversed. At issue remains the teachings of Takahara.

As claimed, the Applicants employ a power management circuit to lower the power consumption of a control processing circuit. As claimed, the control processing circuit receives image data and generates display data based on the image data. The display data is provided to a matrix LCD by the control processing circuit for presenting an image. The image is illuminated by a light source after which the power management circuit lowers the power consumption of the control processing circuit until the next image from the control processing circuit is ready to be presented to the matrix display.

As further expressly recited, the power management circuit is arranged to receive control signals for lowering the power consumption, where the control signals result from signals from the control processing circuit. Base Claims 1, 21, 30 and 35 have been amended to include this limitation. Support for this amendment is found at least in FIG. 2C as well as on page 14, line 20 through page 15, line 26 of the Specification as originally filed. Claim 30 has been additionally amended to correct a typographical error. No new matter or new considerations are introduced.

In contrast, in FIG. 22 of Takahara, a battery 222 provides power to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223, the display device drive circuit 224 and the reproduction circuit 225. This is described on column 31, lines 54-58 of Takahara, and schematically shown in FIG. 22 by the node connecting the line from battery 222 with the lines having arrows directed into

circuits 223, 224 and 225. Electrical power to the light emitting tube 211 is provided by the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223. Video signals are provided to the display device 214 from display device drive circuit 224, which in turn receives signals from either the CCD sensor 221 or the reproduction circuit 225.

It can be seen that the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 only receives power from battery 222, and that no signals from the CCD sensor 221, circuit 224 or circuit 225 are provided to the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 for controlling circuit 223 and light emitting tube 211. This can be seen in the schematics of FIG. 22 by the following: the direction of the arrows of the lines coming from battery 222 which provide power to devices 223, 224, 225, the direction of the arrow from CCD sensor 221 and reproduction circuit 225 into display device drive circuit 224, and the absence of an electrical connection node where the video signal line from the CCD sensor 221 crosses the battery power line between the light emitting tube power supply circuit 223 and the reproduction circuit 225. This absence of an electrical connection node means that there is no electrical connection at this location so that video signals are not provided to the light emitting power supply circuit 223.

Instead, Takahara modulates the anode voltage to the light emitting tube 211 with a pulse signal, which cycles at 60 Hz to lower the power consumption of the light emitting tube 211, and where the pulse width is varied by manually rotating a variable resistor on the camera (Col. 31, lines 38-40). By varying the pulse width, the quantity of emitted light can be varied proportionately. Using a 50% pulse width, the power consumption of the light emitting tube is said to be reduced to 0.25 W. Adding in the power consumption of the LCD (0.1 W) brings the power to "slightly greater than 0.3 W. (Col. 31, 1. 62.)

Accordingly, Claims 1-44, as amended, are not obvious in view of Wilska and Takahara, since neither reference, alone or in combination, teaches or suggests a "power management circuit arranged for receiving control signals for lowering the power consumption, the control signals resulting from signals from the control processing circuit", as recited in base Claims 1, 21, 30 and 35, as amended. Therefore, Claims 1-44, as amended, are now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

It is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If a telephone conference could expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

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